[0075] Figure 38.4 is a schematic view of another type of biasers installed in the lens system.

[0076] Figures 39A and 39B are [0076] Figure 39 is a series of schematic views of an insertion technique for use in connection with the lens system

[0077] Figure 40 is a schematic view of fluid-flow openings formed in the anterior aspect of the capsular bag.

## Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

## I. THE HUMAN EYE AND ACCOMMODATION

[0078] Figures 1 and 2 show the human eye 50 in section. Of particular relevance to the present disclosure are the cornea 52, the iris 54 and the lens 56, which is situated within the elastic, membranous capsular bag or lens capsule 58. The capsular bag 58 is surrounded by and suspended within the ciliary muscle 60 by ligament-like structures called zonules 62.

[0079] As light enters the eye 50, the comea 52 and the lens 56 cooperate to focus the incoming light and form an image on the retina 64 at the rear of the eye, thus facilitating vision. In the process known as accommodation, the shape of the lens 56 is altered (and its refractive properties thereby adjusted) to allow the eye 50 to focus on objects at varying distances. A typical healthy eye has sufficient accommodation to enable focused vision of objects ranging in distance from infinity (generally defined as over 20 feet from the eye) to very near (closer than 10 inches).

shape that in cross-section resembles a football. Accommodation occurs when the ciliary muscle 60 moves the lens from its relaxed or "unaccommodated" state (shown in Figure 1) to a contracted or "accommodated" state (shown in Figure 2). Movement of the ciliary muscle 60 to the relaxed/unaccommodated state increases tension in the zonules 62 and capsular bag 58, which in turn causes the lens 56 to take on a thinner (as measured along the optical axis) or taller shape as shown in Figure 1. In contrast, when the ciliary muscle 60 is in the contracted/accommodated state, tension in the zonules 62 and capsular bag 58 is decreased and the lens 56 takes on the fatter or shorter shape shown in Figure 2. When the ciliary